

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Sun rain Temp. 50-54 (10-6). Tomorrow: Sun. Temp. 50-54 (10-6). LON-
DON: Temp. 46-49 (8-6). Tomorrow:
Sun. Temp. 50-54 (10-6).
NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 43-48
Yesterday's temp. 42-38 (6-3).
RESIDENTIAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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27,959

PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1972

Established 1837

Francisco Franco at 80

Spain's Slowing Down, but Gives No Hint of Retiring

By Henry Kissinger

PARIS, Dec. 4 (NYT)—
Spain's 80th birthday quiet-
day with no indication that
he is ready to end his 33-year
rule.

There was neither ceremony
festivity to mark the event
in the Pardo Palace on the out-
skirts of Madrid where the Cau-
cives are increasing remote-
ness from his subjects. Public
attention came in hundreds
of telegrams that poured into
palace and in press reviews
of his career "entirely devoted to
the service of Spain," as the
line daily *La Vanguardia* put it.

His birthday made the rela-
tionship limited, but apparently
the aging number of Spaniards
worry about politics more
than ever of what one of Spain's biggest problems
is: that a political re-
mark by personal dicta-
tion is on the wane with the
who wields it and that
is in store afterward is
known.

The Spanish problem is es-
sentially biological, remarked a
real scientist. Gen. Franco's
is by all accounts good
man of his age. But in
few of many Spaniards who
worry for political change
who believe it will not oc-
cur while he is in power, his



UPI
Generalissimo Franco

physical and mental abilities are
good for a retired chief of state,
not for an active one.

The succession is elaborately
laid out in a series of laws and
decrees. Prince Juan Carlos of
the House of Bourbon, who will
be 35 in January, will ascend
a throne that has been vacant
since 1931 when his grandfather,
Alfonso XIII, was sent into exile
and the second republic pro-
claimed.

The new king's premier, by
a decree promulgated in July,
will be the present vice-premier,
Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco. A

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

n Cost of Living Council

xon Appoints Rumsfeld Ambassador to NATO

By Lou Cannon

WILMINGTON, Fla., Dec. 4—
President Nixon today
cost of living Council
of Donald A. Rumsfeld as
permanent representative to
and elevated him to the
of ambassador.

Rumsfeld, 40, will replace
Mr. Kennedy, a former
secretary in the Nixon
administration, who will retire.

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Mr. Volpe, the son of Italian
immigrants, who is fluent in the
language, has made it known he
would like to end his career in
this post.



NYT
Donald Rumsfeld

Laird Says Pentagon Budget Will Rise Above \$80 Billion

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—
Defense Secretary Melvin R.
Laird went to Brussels today
intending to urge the NATO
members not to "make unilateral
cuts in defense budgets" at this
time.

He told newsmen at Andrews

Air Force Base near here that the
Pentagon's budget for the next
fiscal year will be raised to more
than \$80 billion from the present
\$76 billion figure.

The increase in defense spending,
he said, is needed to main-
tain Western military power and
thus enhance the allied negotia-
tions with the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Laird said he intended to
tell the ministers from other
North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-
tion countries at the Brussels con-
ference this week that "this is not
the time to make unilateral cuts
in defense budgets."

Such cuts, he said, would "show
weakness at this time and...
would jeopardize negotiations
with the Soviet bloc," especially
on mutual balanced force reduc-
tions.

Increases Needed

The MRPB discussions between
NATO and Warsaw Pact members
starting on Jan. 31 are extremely
important, Mr. Laird said, but he
argued nevertheless that it was
"essential to go forward with the
increases" in the defense area.

"No more drastic error could
be made by the alliance [mem-
bers]... than to take unilateral
actions and not meet their com-
mitments," he said.

Mr. Laird also told reporters in
a 15-minute news conference
before boarding his plane:

He was going to the NATO
defense ministers' meeting to
demonstrate the Nixon adminis-
tration's support for consultations
with its allies. This will be Mr.
Laird's last such trip; he will
retire as defense chief on Jan. 20,
to be succeeded by Elliot Richard-
son.

Pentagon spending plans for
fiscal year 1974, which begins
July 1, must include a rise in the
cost of military manpower
amounting to \$3.9 billion.

But he said: "There is no question
in my mind that an increase
will be needed to enable us to live
up to not only the NATO commit-
ments which we have, but also
the mutual defense commitments
that we have under our four mul-
tilateral and four bilateral treat-
ies which have been approved by
the Congress."

such Aide to India

PARIS, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Minister

of Foreign Affairs Am-
bassador flew to New

Delhi today for a six-day visit

to talk with Indian govern-
ment officials.

Police Act To Cut Off IRA Chiefs

Dublin, London Swap Intelligence

DUBLIN, Dec. 4 (AP).—Irish and British security chiefs traded secrets today in a campaign to trap commanders of the outlawed Irish Republican Army now believed to be fleeing to England and Northern Ireland to evade arrest in the Irish Republic.

Security information, including the names of suspected IRA chieftains, their known hideouts and haunts, were exchanged by intelligence officers across the frontier separating the republic from Northern Ireland, a British province.

The information exchange, believed the first of its kind since sectarian violence exploded in the North in 1969, occurred as Irish and British authorities ordered an alert at all seaports and airports to bottup the IRA fugitives.

Dozens of IRA leaders were reported to have fled to the comparative safety of Roman Catholic districts in Northern Ireland, where guerrillas have been battling for more than three years to oust the British.

They feared widespread action against them after the signing into law yesterday by President Eamon de Valera—one of the founders of the IRA who fought the British for the republic's independence more than 50 years ago—of tough anti-guerrilla legislation.

Mr. Kissinger, the U.S. peace

negotiator, met with North Vietnamese representatives in two private sessions today amid increasing indications that agreement is not far away.

Mr. Kissinger met with two North Vietnamese negotiators, Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy, for five hours at two sites in suburban Paris this morning and this afternoon. At the Florida White House, officials announced that another meeting was scheduled tomorrow.

Neither Mr. Kissinger nor Mr. Tho had any comment after today's sessions. Each meeting lasted 2 1/2 hours, the morning session in Chilly-le-Roi, near the Paris headquarters, and the afternoon session at Sainte-Geneviève, west of Paris.

Prisoners an Issue

Reports from Saigon, Washington and here have indicated that the United States wants the final cease-fire agreement signed within two weeks. Informed sources here have said that President Nixon definitely wants the first U.S. prisoners home by Christmas.

In Belfast, the Ulster Volunteer Force, most feared of the Protestant vigilante armies, denied responsibility for Friday's bombings. The IRA and the Ulster Defense Association, the biggest of the militant Protestant organizations in the province, earlier denied they had planted the charges.

A man was wounded in the northern outskirts of the city today. The police believe he was hit by one of the shadowy assassination squads that operate in both Protestant and Catholic sectors.

Victim Identified

BELFAST, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The police today named the third victim of East Belfast's back-street assassins in 24 hours as

Samuel Hamilton, 50, a Protestant.

He was the 104th victim of apparently motiveless murders this year.

The police believe he died in a recent flight of some 3,400 Cuban refugees to the United States on Dec. 11. State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray said today that there would be one flight from Havana to Miami every weekday.

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U.S. Envoy at Helsinki Urges Well-Prepared Conference

HELSINKI, Dec. 4 (AP)—The United States said today that a carefully prepared conference on European security can make a "genuine contribution" to European reconciliation and that "Europe's security is indivisible from our own."

Speaking at the meeting of 34 nations that is preparing a security conference, Ambassador Val Peterson said, "We have before us a new and unique opportunity to contribute to this evolving structure of peace."

But he stressed the need for careful preparation that will assure results if a conference of foreign ministers is convened.

For the Soviet Union, which has long urged a European security conference, the aim has been to get agreement that the conference will be held and leave the agenda rather vague.

Least Resistance

Mr. Peterson said that in the American view, "it would be a mistake to simply take the path of least resistance and to confine ourselves to seeking agreement only on the arrangements for an eventual conference."

"To do this would be to miss the opportunity before us to prepare for a conference which can have meaningful results."

The Soviet Union has proposed that the conference be opened next June in Helsinki, but Mr. Peterson said that the best approach would be to agree on agenda items and only then decide on the level and site of the conference.

Although the American speech was in accord with the low key of other opening policy statements, Mr. Peterson did outline a position at odds with the Soviet Union's view on key points.

"We look forward to the day when Europe will no longer be divided," Mr. Peterson said, referring to the American position that any conference should break down barriers between states.

Confirmation of Division

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, seeks one more confirmation of division between East and West that arose from World War II and acknowledgment that the West cannot impinge on the Soviet bloc.

"We seek a more open world—open to closer cooperation and to greater contacts among people, as well as to free interchange of ideas and information," Mr. Peterson said.

The Soviet Union and other East European bloc members have indicated they are only interested in the advance of formal cultural relations and have given no sign that they are willing to open their controlled borders to the free flow of men and ideas.

Mr. Peterson said that the United States believes that "we can, with good will, remove some of the real impediments of free contacts among our peoples and

Phone Workers End Walkout in Israel

TEL AVIV, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Communication Ministry workers tonight decided to end their weeklong strike that has caused chaos in Israel's internal and international telephone and telegraph services.

But engineers estimated that, even with an immediate return to work by the 5,000 striking maintenance and repair men, it would take days to restore services to normal.

to greater exchange of information and ideas."

The United States and Canada are the only two non-European countries participating at the current preparatory talks. Mr. Peterson linked the security of the United States to that of Europe when he said, "Central to a peaceful world is a peaceful Europe."

Other delegations making policy statements were those of the Vatican, Ireland, San Marino, Liechtenstein, Greece, Turkey and Portugal. The final speeches were expected to be finished tomorrow. The meeting then would adjourn Wednesday to observe the Finnish National Day.



Val Peterson

Barzel and Strauss Decide To Maintain Their Coalition

BONN, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Rainer Barzel, Christian Democratic Union leader, who was defeated as a candidate for chancellor, and Franz Josef Strauss, his Bavarian partner, said today they would keep alive the coalition of their two parties in parliament.

"We have agreed on all basic and on most specific questions," the two men said in a statement.

The announcement ended over two weeks of speculation that Mr. Strauss would pull his Christian Social Union out of the Christian Democratic party.

Before their meeting today, Mr. Strauss said he preferred to continue the 23-year marriage of his CSU with the CDU, "but not at any price."

He said the movement had to develop into a genuine people's party with a clear program and definite "battle readiness."

Mr. Barzel said, "I will do nothing that places our party in question or its unity in question."

But Heinrich Koppler, chairman of the party's largest mass organization, said he believed Mr. Barzel would be re-elected chairman of its federal parliamentary group for only one more year.

Mr. Strauss insisted on only one more year for Mr. Barzel. He said Mr. Barzel was too weak and had been prepared to vote Chancellor Willy Brandt's non-aggression pact with Moscow and Warsaw when the opposition should have rejected them without qualification.

Mr. Strauss said Mr. Barzel's failure to offer the voters a clear alternative to Mr. Brandt's policy of reconciliation with the Communists cost the Christian Democrats the Nov. 19 election.

Mr. Barzel contended that Mr. Strauss's criticism weakened the party.

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Conrad Ahlers Quits As Bonn Spokesman

BONN, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Conrad Ahlers, official spokesman of the West German government for the last three years, announced his retirement from the post today on becoming a member of parliament.

The 50-year-old former journalist and member of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, won a seat in the Bundestag or lower house, in last month's general elections.

His successor in the top information post in Bonn has not been announced.

Air Force Drops Ouster of Nurse Who Had Child

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Air Force has dropped its two-year-old attempt to discharge Capt. Susan Struck, a nurse who gave birth out of wedlock.

The service gave no reason for its decision. Its effect will be to block a possibly unfavorable ruling from the Supreme Court, which had agreed to hear Capt. Struck's charge that Air Force regulations were discriminatory.

Capt. Struck, now 28, became pregnant while serving at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, in 1970. She gave birth to a girl on Dec. 3, 1970, and gave the child up for adoption.

At the time, regulations required discharge of any pregnant woman unless the pregnancy ended without childbirth. The effect was changed in March, 1971, to permit waivers in individual cases. Capt. Struck was denied a waiver in June, 1971, while others were granted.

The Air Force on Friday granted a waiver to the nurse, who is stationed at Minot Air Force Base, N.D.

Her Supreme Court appeal maintained that the regulation unconstitutionally singled out pregnant women and Catholics like herself. Since an abortion or a miscarriage would have permitted her to remain in the Air Force, her appeal argued, the regulation's effect was to hamper the free exercise of religion by Catholics.

Rep. Bechtel, Alaska's lone member of the U.S. House of Representatives, has been missing since Oct. 16 along with House Democratic leader Hale Boggs of Louisiana on a flight from Anchorage to Juneau. Although missing, he was re-elected to a second term in November.

Alaska GOP Selects Candidate for House

JUNEAU, Alaska, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Alaska Republican Central Committee unanimously has selected state Sen. Don Young to run for the congressional seat held by the missing Nick Begich.

Mr. Young was chosen to run in a special election when one is called by Gov. William A. Egan, a Democrat.

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Gen. Sader took the opposite view—that since the Russians were not going to give Egypt offensive weapons, there was no point in trying to heal the rift.

Since his view was shared by other generals, the challenge to the president was obvious.

The confrontation that are likely to occur in the post-Franco era, as a result of these conflicts and contradictions pose the major question marks on the general's birthday. Although carefully spelled out, the future, as one commentator remarked, "is assured on paper." This does not seem enough for politically aware Spaniards who, while they wait for change, wonder how smoothly the transition will be effected by those who want to keep the regime intact, those who want to modify it and those who want to bring it down.

Still a lively source of conjecture in Saigon is the precise date of the signing of a cease-fire agreement. Dec. 15 has been mentioned frequently in recent days, but today spokesman for Mr. Thieu called that date "ridiculous and misleading" and dismissed it as "pure speculation."

The semiofficial newspaper, *Tin Song* denounced articles that appeared in *The New York Times* (CIT, Dec. 4) and *Le Monde* quoting South Vietnamese sources as having said that a cease-fire agreement would be signed about Dec. 15.

'9' Ministers Confer on External Ties

Environment Action Delayed Six Months

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Foreign ministers of the enlarged European Common Market met today to discuss external relations of the community.

Ministers of the six original member states—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—and of new members Britain, Denmark and Ireland opened a two-day session here under the chairmanship of Dutch Foreign Minister Norbert Schmelzer.

The ministers of the new member countries attend when the council deals with matters that will affect the community after it is enlarged on Jan. 1.

This was the case with external relations matters on today's agenda dealing with Common Market policy toward Mediterranean countries, generalized preferences for developing countries and the opening of trade negotiations with Brazil and India.

During the meeting, the ministers agreed to delay for six months all new measures for the protection of the environment, a spokesman for the Executive Commission said.

Common Regional Policy

The enlarged council also scheduled discussion on a common regional policy. Tomorrow, the Nine will set the community's 1973 budget and examine the problem of adapting ESCI civil servants' salaries.

The 6,000-member staff of the Executive Commission, which runs the Common Market's day-to-day affairs, went on a 36-hour strike last Thursday as a warning to the council.

Under an agreement reached in March, civil servants' salaries must be adapted each year to the rising cost of living and the increased purchasing power of national civil servants in member countries.

Strike leaders said Thursday that some member countries want to apply far lower increases than demanded by the strikers. The Eurocarts—as the Common Market employees are called—returned to their jobs today. Strike leaders said that they will await the outcome of tomorrow's council debate before deciding on further action.

Russia, Egypt Remain Aloof

(Continued from Page 1)
20,000 Soviet military men were ordered to leave.

However, groups of Russians again may be seen in Cairo's streets, maps in hand, looking at the sights. Several thousand civilian aid technicians never left and tourism has resumed.

Informal diplomats believe that the number of Soviet military technicians, down to about 500 in July, was slightly increased after Mr. Sadik's visit to Moscow in October. The aim, it was said, was to stem the deterioration in the maintenance of the advanced Soviet weapons that the Egyptians have.

Eastern European sources say, however, that the Russians, far from eager to rush back to Egypt, turned down Mr. Sadik's request for a larger, though still limited, increase in the numbers of specialists.

Mr. Sadik—on the advice of Mr. Sader—had decided to try for a limited reconciliation with Moscow, informed sources say, not so much because he hoped that unless he won back a degree of Soviet support he would be dealing from weakness in the coming months of diplomatic activity.

Officials here, as elsewhere in the Middle East, expect a major peace initiative in the area by President Nixon.

Gen. Sader took the opposite view—that since the Russians were not going to give Egypt offensive weapons, there was no point in trying to heal the rift.

Since his view was shared by other generals, the challenge to the president was obvious.

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ollo Countdown Resumes; Labor Settlement Is Reached

By KENNEDY, Dec. 4 (UPI).—And countdown resumed the 17 countdown today after an rest, and with a strike removed the astronauts are sailing for their launch.

From a Jail, nywhere Is Long Distance

YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Mario Biagi said yesterday that the city could not have inmates in its talking to the wrong us—especially if those as live in places as it is Puerto Rico.

New York Democrat yesterday that inmates abused their free-tele-privileges, designed to them expedite their and made illegal calls cost the city thousands. Correction Department man said that the inmates were supposed to write number they wished to on a slip of paper and on side would dial the fully monitoring of the line resulted in the calls, according to the man.

Old Airlines ly Fare Rise N. Atlantic

WA, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Projections for temporary passenger increases on the North route beginning April 1 were considered at a meeting international airlines that here today.

include an immediate 55% of the one-way, first-class between New York and Lisbon, and various increases between 3 and 5 percent class, economy class and promotional fares.

were proposed by the airline executives in earlier rending a complete structure the entire North Atlantic route in time to go out next Nov. 1.

10-day meeting of about 100 officials is held under aches of the International Association.

lized Geneva meeting was to approve the temporary increases proposed for the Oct. 31 summer season to new group-light aments with rates slightly

rising charter fares.

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in Africa: ADDIS ABABA - KINSHASA - LIBREVILLE - LIVINGSTONE - LUZAKA - MONROVIA - NAIROBI - and around the world.



DEEP IN THOUGHT—Apollo-17 lunar module pilot Harrison Schmitt biting his fingernail as he studied a photograph of moon's surface on Sunday. Mr. Schmitt, a geologist, will be first civilian scientist on the moon.

News Analysis

Nixon May Face a Rebellion By Some Senate Republicans

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—President Nixon's problems in dealing with a Democratic-controlled Senate in the next two years are likely to be compounded by a critical, anti-White House mood now welling up within the Republican minority.

That is the reluctant conclusion reached by some influential Republican senators and leaders as they appraise the political climate that should prevail when the 93d Congress convenes a month from now.

In his first term, on critically close votes in the Senate, Mr. Nixon often could count on near solid support from Republicans desirous of showing their loyalty to the White House. Combined with the votes of conservative Democrats, that Republican support frequently was enough to carry the day for the administration in a battle with liberal and moderate Democrats.

In his second term, however, in the opinion of many Republicans and aides, Mr. Nixon faces the prospect of critical defections by Republicans desirous of showing either their exasperation with or independence of the White House. While not large-scale, the defections could be just enough to tip the balance against the White House on crucial votes.

GOP Lost 2 Seats
Even without such defections, the balance, as a result of the November elections, had shifted slightly in favor of the moderate-to-liberal coalition ruled over by the Democratic leadership. With the loss of two Republican seats overall in the election, there will be 43 Republicans and 57 Democrats in the new Senate, but ideologically there probably has been a shift of three to four votes in favor of the bipartisan coalition.

In some ways, Mr. Nixon appears to be suffering from a political backlash among Republican senators to an election that saw him score a personal landslide victory while the Republicans lost the two Senate seats and watched four senior senators—Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, Gordon Allott of Colorado, Jack Miller of Iowa and J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware—go down in unexpected defeat.

Among conservative as well as liberal and moderate Republican senators, there is a community expressed feeling of critical attachment, at times verging on bitterness, about the Nixon White House. Throughout the criticism runs the common complaint that Mr. Nixon contributed to the Republican setback in the Senate by concentrating on his own re-election at the expense of Republican candidates for Congress.

With admittedly crossed fingers, White House officials express the hope that what they admit is the current "early mood" among Senate Republicans will wear off in a few months as memories of the election results fade and the Senate settles down to the business of a new Congress. Some Republican senators and aides, however, are not sure that either time or White House efforts can completely repair the President's always somewhat distant relationship with the Republican minority in the Senate.

In Trouble'
"I don't see how the administration can be in anything but trouble up here," commented one Eastern Republican senator, who is up for re-election in 1974.

The Republican independence of the White House is expected to manifest itself particularly among moderate-to-liberal senators up for re-election such as Marlow W. Cook of Kentucky, Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, William B. Saxbe of Ohio and Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania. None

Command Pressure Is Argued In Appeal by Calley Lawyers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Attorneys for Lt. William L. Calley Jr. said in court today that any attempt to give him a fair trial on charges that he killed at least 23 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai was defeated by "the horrible specter of command influence."

Army officials from Gen. William C. Westmoreland down wanted Lt. Calley tried and convicted, the lawyers told a three-judge military court.

Capt. Houston Gordon, Lt. Calley's Army lawyer seeking to overturn the conviction and 20-year sentence, said it was inevitable that members of the court-martial panel that convicted Lt. Calley would be influenced.

"One doesn't have to be beaten in the face to get the message," Capt. Gordon said.

Before the Calley court-martial, Capt. Gordon said, personal representatives of Gen. Westmoreland, then Army chief of staff, sought to tilt the case against Lt. Calley and away from high-ranking officials.

In answering these charges, government lawyer Marie F. Wibberding said, "There was no attempt to exercise influence." He said everything Gen. Westmoreland said or did about My Lai was done in his official capacity as either commander of American forces in Vietnam or chief of staff.

Calley Not Present
Lt. Calley, under house arrest at Fort Benning, Ga., was not present at the hearing.

The defense also argued that Lt. Calley should not have been found guilty of any crime greater than manslaughter. Defense lawyers contended that the young officer acted without malice and, without malice, there could not be, under the legal definition, a murder charge.

"He did not know what he was doing was murder," Capt. Gordon said. Rather Lt. Calley was convicted in the last year, when election and White House pressures were most intense, at least some of them could be prevailed upon to support the administration on a close vote.

The disenchantment with the White House, however, extends to some of the Republican conservatives, such as Peter H. Dominick of Colorado, who as chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee has been openly bitter about the lack of White House support in the Senate races. His colleagues believe that Sen. Dominick no longer can be counted upon by the White House to serve as the administration's defense counsel in the liberal-dominated Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. Nixon faces the traditional political problem that as a lame duck President, Republican senators are no longer under a compulsion to support him, as they were in the year before the election.

On the Local Level

In addition, there is the more subtle political factor that the dissatisfaction with the White House political efforts apparently extends down into local Republican organizations. Several senators reported that state and local Republican leaders were exasperated over the way the Committee to Re-Elect the President shimpshed off political contributions and then concentrated the funds on the presidential campaign, short-changing local races.

With such local resentment, it was pointed out in Senate Republican circles, Republican senators can afford to assume a stance independent of the White House without fearing retribution by local Republican organizations.

What may coalesce the mood of Republican independence, in the opinion of some senators, is a presidential challenge to the institutional powers and prerogatives of the Senate.

Mr. Nixon already may have taken a step in that direction last week when he ordered the Environmental Protection Agency not to allot among the states all the funds for waste treatment plants that Congress had authorized in a water pollution control law passed in October. In effect,

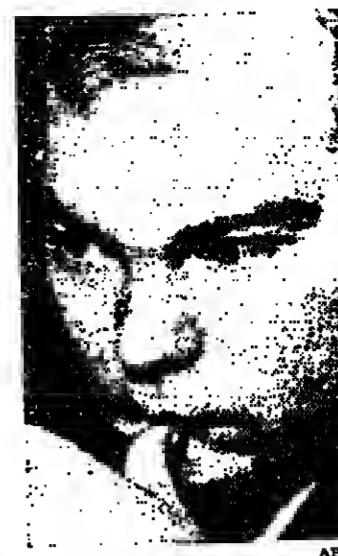
Mr. Nixon chose to ignore a provision of a law in which its Republican architects, such as Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, take as much pride as its Democratic authors.

Mr. Nixon could further exacerbate Republicans if he chooses to execute his order to carry out a major government reorganization plan which Congress has refused to accept. Aside from the legal question of the President's right to carry out such a reorganization, Republicans are more eager than Democrats to see their traditional power structure, based on Senate committee jurisdictions, upset by a presidential fiat.

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Lt. William L. Calley

Trudeau Says Elizabeth Will Visit Canada

Invitation Accepted For Next Summer

LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada today announced that he has invited Queen Elizabeth II to visit Canada at the time of the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in Ottawa next summer. He said she accepted in principle.

Mr. Trudeau made the announcement to a crowded news conference at the Canadian High Commission after lunching with the queen at Windsor Castle.

He went to the castle after two days of talks with British Prime Minister Edward Heath at Chequers, the British prime minister's official residence.

Mr. Trudeau said he received "very strong" assurances from Mr. Heath that Britain wants the European Common Market to be outward-looking rather than protectionist after Britain joins on Jan. 1.

"I achieved a very close rapport with Mr. Heath on this matter," Mr. Trudeau said. "He gave me a very strong reassurance of the desire of Great Britain as a trading nation that the Common Market should not be a protectionist bloc but on outward-looking one."

Views on Vietnam

Mr. Trudeau said Canada has set three main conditions for taking part in a possible cease-fire supervisory body in Vietnam:

• There must be full agreement by the United States, Hanoi, Saigon and the Viet Cong that Canada should join such a body.

• Some responsible supervisory body such as the Geneva Far Eastern Peace Conference or the United Nations should be designated to which the supervisory body would report.

• The rules of the game should be set in such a way that Canada can play an effective role.

Explaining the third condition, he said the majority rules of the International Control Commission for Indochina set up in 1954, of which Canada was a member, prevented it from making its position properly felt on the commission.

"We have always taken the position that the war should end by a negotiated settlement and, having taken that position, we want to play our role accordingly," Mr. Trudeau said.

The Russians will build their new embassy on the 13-acre site of the former Mount Alta Veterans' Hospital, on Wisconsin Ave. north of Georgetown. The structure is to be nine to 12 stories high.

Killers Held Safer Parole Risk Than Other Criminals

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—A charitable outing, in which disabled people shopped for holiday gifts at Alexander's Department Store in the Bronx, was interrupted yesterday by police who arrived with a summons charging the store with violating state Sabbath closing laws.

Except for the disabled and chronically ill who had come by chartered buses from 25 hospitals and nursing homes in the city, no one was shopping in the store when the police arrived at 11:30 a.m.

Patrolman Kenneth Fischer, who was charged by his superiors with serving the summons, made his way through the shoppers, many of whom were in wheelchairs, to hand the summons to James Walsh, the manager of the store.

"I feel like a Communist doing what I did," the patrolman said when he returned to the station house.

After Mr. Walsh accepted the summons, the patrolman left and the invited customers continued shopping until they boarded buses

at 2 p.m. for the trip back to their hospitals.

The outing at the store is something of an Alexander's tradition and has gone on for the last 11 years. A single Sunday during the holiday season is reserved for the handicapped.

The police reported that the summons was served after a complaint had been relayed to the department by Bronx District Attorney Burton Roberts. The original complaint, the police said, had been initiated by a representative of a union of store clerks.

Representatives of the union could not be reached yesterday, but it is possible that the complaint did not refer to the opening for the handicapped but to the store's declared intention to challenge the Sabbath closing laws.

Alexander's is considering a plan to keep five of its stores open in the city during the holiday period.

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Assails U.S. Policies Toward Chile

By Terri Shaw

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI)— Chilean President Salvador Allende appealed to the United Nations today to give a detailed accounting of what he called a "financial and economic blockade" that had "strangled" the Chilean economy.

Although he refrained from attacking the U.S. government directly, Mr. Allende cited several U.S. policies as part of the economic campaign against Chile, which he said had been "terrifyingly effective in preventing us from exercising our rights as a sovereign state."

The Chilean president mentioned the drop in U.S. aid, the failure of the development banks based in Washington to grant loans to Chile and his nation's inability to get short-term financing from private banks.

These and other actions, he

said, constitute "the exertion of pressure on an economically weak country, the infliction of punishment on a whole nation for its decision to recover its own basic resources and a form of intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state."

"In a word, it is what we call imperialism."

Mr. Allende also harshly criticized the large, multinational corporations, which he accused of "economic aggression" against Chile. He attacked in especially strong terms International Telegraph and Telephone and Kennecott Copper Corp., which he said, "had driven their claws deep into my country, (and) proposed to manage our political life."

At a news conference after Mr. Allende's speech, George Bush, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, said: "The charge that private enterprise abroad is imperialistic bothers me. It's one

of the things that makes us great and strong. Nothing in our foreign trade is supposed to exploit people."

Mr. Bush denied that there was "some kind of economic blockade intended to frustrate Chile's aspirations." Referring to Chile's difficulties in obtaining credits from the international banks, Mr. Bush said one would "have to look at the creditworthiness of a country to understand some of the actions taken by the United States."

Mr. Bush said he paid a courtesy call on Mr. Allende last night in the Chilean president's suite at the Waldorf Towers, but that there was no discussion of any substantive matters.

In his speech, Mr. Allende described private ITT memo obtained by columnist Jack Anderson which discussed the giant corporation's efforts to prevent Mr. Allende from taking office.

"Before the conscience of the world, I accuse the ITT of attempting to bring about civil war in my country," he said.

Mr. Allende criticized Kennecott for bringing action in European courts to embargo shipments of copper from a former Kennecott mine nationalized by Chile. He said this action not only caused "the loss of many millions of dollars for Chile" but also had the effect of "obstructing my country's financial operations with West European banks."

The Chilean president deplored the growth of multinational corporations and the "staggering increase in their economic power,



Chilean President Salvador Allende in New York.

political influence and corrupting effect.

"We are witnessing a pitched battle," he said, "between the great transnational corporations and sovereign states, for the latter's fundamental political, economic and military decisions are being interfered with by worldwide organizations which... are not accountable to or regulated by any parliament or institution representing the collective interest."

Mr. Allende cited the many programs proposed by various UN bodies to support the economic development of the third world, and said: "It is now clear that none of these pledges has become a reality. On the contrary, we have moved backward."

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Youth Killed As Peronists, Police Fight

Regime's Reaction To Clash Awaited

By Lewis H. Duguid

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Police clashed with young followers of Juan D. Peron yesterday in the first major violence since the former president returned to Argentina from exile two weeks ago.

An 18-year-old youth was reported killed by a tear-gas grenade. Officials said that stone throwers injured 14 policemen, one seriously. Many youths were thought to have been hurt. Others were arrested.

The conflict may have a sharp impact on the Argentine military government's attempts to reconcile long-standing differences with Mr. Peron.

Violence occurred when marching Peronists tried to place a memorial plaque on a wall in the tranquil suburb of William Morris, where two revolutionary guerrillas were killed two years ago.

The Peronists then briefly took over the town's commuter train station, burned two rail cars, set up barricades and finally fled in the face of police reinforcements.

Montoneros Martyrs

The two Montoneros terrorists killed in 1970 were wanted on charges of having participated in the kidnap-murder of Gen. Pedro Aramburu earlier that year. The Montoneros said they killed Gen. Aramburu for helping cast Mr. Peron from the presidency in 1955.

One of the slain guerrillas, P. Luis Abal Medina, to whom the marchers sought to pay homage yesterday, was the brother of the present deputy commander of the Peronist movement, Juan M. Abal Medina.

Mr. Abal Medina, secretary-general of the Peronist movement, was left in charge of the organization last month when its titular leader, Hector Campora, went to Rome to accompany Mr. Peron home.

Mr. Abal Medina's presence at official meetings with the government is an irritation to army officers, who associate him with the left wing of the Peronist movement, to which his brother belonged.



IT'S A SNAP—Briton M. G. Sandwell adapted a mousetrap to angling and has a sole to show for it.

Russia Is First to Activate Commercial Breeder Reactor

By Theodore Shabad

was reported on the front page in Friday's edition of the newspaper *Kazakhstan Pravda*. Copies of the daily have just reached Moscow.

Chain Reaction Begun

The newspaper dispatch reported that the reactor had achieved its initial criticality, meaning that the controlled power-generating fission chain reaction had begun. The reactor first will be subjected to physics tests at low power before being raised to higher operating levels.

The Shevchenko plant will be a dual-purpose power-generating and water-desalting installation. When it reaches its designed full capacity of 350,000 thermal kilowatts, it will yield 180,000 kilowatts of electrical power and convert 30 million gallons of salt water from the Caspian Sea into fresh water every day.

Shevchenko is the center of a newly developed desert oil field that is dependent on a desalination plant for water. Glenn T. Seaborg, former chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, said on a visit to this new town of 67,000 last year that it might prove to be the prototype of future nuclear centers providing desalinated seawater for desert areas.

The Atomic Energy Commission is engaged in preliminary studies on the potential of nuclear powered desalting plants as a means to economic development in the Middle East and as a source of fresh water and electric power for the arid Southwest of the United States.

The new atomic reactor is known technically as a "fast breeder" because its neutrons, the atomic particles that maintain the chain reaction, travel faster than they do in the common water reactors now in use and because it "breeds" by producing more nuclear fuel than it consumes.

Crucial Reactors

Breeder reactors are considered crucial by their advocates for the long-term future of world power generation because they can use Uranium-238, the nonfissionable isotope that accounts for 99 percent of natural uranium. In breeders, this isotope absorbs excess neutrons and is converted into plutonium, which is a nuclear fuel.

Because of this feature, the uranium requirements of breeder reactors are said to be only 1 percent of those of the water reactors of today.

By reducing waste heat because of greater efficiency, the breeder plant also has been described as protecting the environment better than other available techniques of power generation.

The technology for fast breeders has been developed since the United States has its first experimental breeder reactor in 1951. A reactor designed for commercial power production, the Kurchatov Plant, was built in 1963 at Lagoons Beach, Mich., but was closed by an accident and never operated as intended.

Mr. Pappas resigned from the bench in 1969. He was professor of Middle East Studi in the School of International Service at American University in Washington, D.C.

Army Ousts President In Honduras

Coup Carried Out Without Violence

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The Honduran Army overthrew President Dr. Juan D. Peron yesterday in the first major violence since the former president returned to Argentina from exile two weeks ago.

Gen. Osvaldo Lopez Arellano, the commander, also overthrew the government in 1963 and was president until Mr. Peron was elected last year.

An armed forces communiqué said that Mr. Cruz, 62, was under house arrest with necessary guarantees, and his wife and four children sent by plane to the United States yesterday.

"Chaotic State"

The communiqué said that armed forces staged the coup in view of the incapacity of the ousted government to resolve serious problems that René Shabad and his wife and four children sent by plane to the United States yesterday.

All long-distance telephone calls from Mexico City to Honduras were blocked, with Honduran operator report equipment failure as the reason.

Mr. Cruz took office last year and ruled with a bipartisan government. There have been more in Honduras recently because of dissatisfaction with the bipartite experiment.

The Liberal party and Cruz's Nationalist party, for last year's election, with party winning the presidency have a deciding vote in National Assembly.

The Liberals grew dissatisfied almost from the start, while the Nationalists were abiding by the agreement to share government with them.

Second Document

After the election, because Liberal party complaints, two parties drew up a second document known in Honduras as the "pacto" or Little pact which spelled out in detail what party could get what in government appointments and how bipartite experiment would be divided.

At summer's end, Mr. Cruz avowed the pacto, saying it had not force of law, while the original pact did. End by Liberals to get the Nationalist party to publicly affirm support of the pacto fall when the Nationalists met in special convention on Oct. 25.

W.W. Cleland, 31, Dies; Set Up U.S. School in Cairo

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (UPI)—William Wendell Cleland, founder of the American University in Cairo died Saturday in a hospital in Cairo.

Born in Aledo, Ill., Dr. Cleland went to Egypt in 1917 to establish the university, where he stayed until 1947 when he resigned, accepted a position with the State Department. Dr. Cleland also founded the Cairo School of Social Work.

From 1958 to 1969, he was professor of Middle East Studies in the School of International Service at American University in Washington, D.C.

John Pappas

BOSTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—John Pappas, 68, wealthy industrial and shipping magnate and first person of Greek birth to be named a Judge in the United States, died here yesterday.

Mr. Pappas was born in Philippi, Greece, and came to the United States at the age of 6, graduate of Boston University Law School at the age of 20. Mr. Pappas was named an associate judge of Gloucester District Court at the age of 31 in 1935. At that time, he was the youngest judge in Massachusetts.

Mr. Pappas resigned from the bench in 1969.

The book "A Question of Matress" is his account of the notorious Medvedev affair.

SEoul, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—The police said today that a short circuit caused a fire that killed 52 persons in Seoul's biggest theater on Saturday night. Two technicians were arrested.

The death toll was first put at 50, with 75 persons injured.

The police said the two men might face charges of causing a serious fire and causing death by negligence of duty. The penalty for the first charge is up to three years in jail and for the second up to five years.

The book "A Question of Matress" is his account of the notorious Medvedev affair.

JOHN PAPPAS

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In the book "The Medvedev Papers," he detailed how Soviet authorities allegedly disrupt his ties with foreign scientists.

In 1970, the protests of prominent scientists in the Soviet Union and abroad secured Mr. Medvedev's release from a psychiatric hospital after 19 days of detention.

The book "A Question of Matress" is his account of the notorious Medvedev affair.

MADRID, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Greek Deputy Premier Nicholas Makarios arrived here today for four days of talks with Spanish leaders aimed at tightening the links between the two countries, which are both run by rightist governments.

The biologist's latest scrap with officials occurred in July when he was removed by police from an international gerontology congress in Kiev.

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Plans to Enter Politics Cited

Dr. Barnard Pressed to Quit Hospital Staff in S. Africa

By Peter Younghusband

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Dec. 4 (UPI)—A violent political campaign launched against Dr. Christian Barnard by the ruling Afrikaner Nationalist party is threatening to wreck South Africa's world-famous heart transplant team.

Since Dr. Barnard announced two weeks ago that he was entering politics and would become available for election to Parliament, Nationalist politicians and newspapers have campaigned to get him ousted from his position

at Groote Schuur Hospital—a state hospital. But it is likely that if Dr. Barnard leaves Groote Schuur, other members of the transplant team will resign.

Dr. Barnard is in charge of the cardiac division of the hospital and supervises the special transplant unit.

The government is furious at the decision by Dr. Barnard and his brother, Dr. Martin Barnard, to enter politics in opposition to the Nationalist party. They fear that the tremendous influence wielded by the famous Barnard personalities could win votes in the next general election.

As state employees, the Barnards are prohibited from active participation in politics.

Joining a political party does not constitute active political participation. But the Nationalists claim that Dr. Barnard's recent anti-apartheid and anti-government statements have placed him in the political arena.

Pressure is being applied to the Nationalist-controlled provincial hospital executive to force him to resign or to dismiss him.

There is anxiety in Cape Town medical circles that this would cause the heart transplant team to break up.

The Cape Town Afrikaans language pro-government newspaper, Die Burger, said in an editorial Saturday that Dr. Barnard should not force his employers (the Cape Provincial Hospital Administration) into "embarrassment and unpleasant action."

Another pro-government newspaper said that a confrontation was building up between the Barnards and the administration and that members of the Nationalist party provincial executive felt that "enough had been tolerated from Prof. Barnard."

Dr. Barnard said during the weekend that he did not think the people calling for his resignation had considered the consequences fully.

Tremendous Loyalty

"Our team may have its occasional differences, but there is tremendous loyalty between the members," he said. "I have not discussed this with them, but I think if I resign there will be many other resignations."

"The people to consider are our patients, and it would, therefore, be irresponsible of me to resign."

He could be called on to resign if he did not do his work at Groote Schuur and the Red Cross Hospital properly, Dr. Barnard said.

"The Burger is not qualified to comment on this and call for my resignation. The people who should be asked are the doctors with whom I work, the superintendents of the two hospitals, and, most important of all, my patients."

Lionel Murray, member of Parliament for the opposition United party and their spokesman on hospital matters, said that the damage to South Africa's image overseas would be irreparable if Dr. Barnard were to be forced out of his position.

With leftist extremism under control, and with the prospect of parliament's acting on the reform measures that the army has demanded, the military preference for staying in the background is considered likely to keep the parliamentary system going, even with a victory by Mr. Demirel.

Action by March

Last week the political-party leaders, including Mr. Demirel and Bulent Ecevit, leader of the People's Republican party, the left-of-center opposition, hastened to draw up a work schedule for the parliament that will bring all the reform bills out of committee by March.

This does not mean that there is agreement on all the reforms, but a majority seems ready to vote the legislation to assure the holding of next year's elections. Political observers believe Mr. Demirel, who was forced to resign by the military, is likely to emerge from parliamentary elections with a new mandate to form a government.

With leftist extremism under control, and with the prospect of parliament's acting on the reform measures that the army has demanded, the military preference for staying in the background is considered likely to keep the parliamentary system going, even with a victory by Mr. Demirel.

Hussein to See Nixon

AMMAN, Dec. 4 (UPI)—King Hussein will visit the United States early next year for talks with President Nixon, an official spokesman said today.

With a majority seems ready to vote the legislation to assure the holding of next year's elections.

Political observers believe Mr. Demirel, who was forced to resign by the military, is likely to emerge from parliamentary elections with a new mandate to form a government.

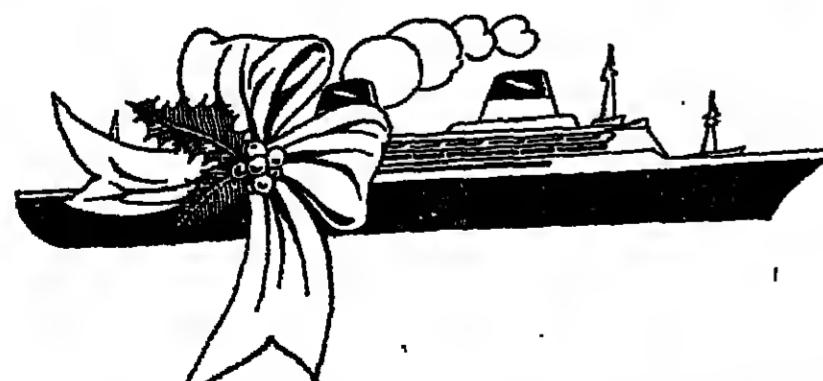
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India Releases Second Group of 5 Prisoners

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Philippines released 15 more political detainees today—six in, three constitutional convention delegates, three mayors, a government prosecutor, a student leader, 15 persons—an opposition senator, seven newspapermen, members of the constitutional convention. President Ferdinand Marcos said they are political prisoners to be freed include those not criminal charges or linked terrorist activities.

Not known publicly how persons were taken into custody after martial law was Sept. 21 but some estimates run into the thousands.

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New Leftist Party Formed in Italy

From 2 Shattered by May Vote

ITALY, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—A new leftist Italian party was born today of a coalition between two parties that failed to make any impact on the country in last May's general elections.

The new party, to be called Proletarian Unity, was formed at a meeting here between former members of the Proletarian Socialist party and the Workers' Political Movement.

The Proletarian Socialist party broke up on July 16 after a disastrous showing in the elections, in which it lost all of its 22 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and retained 11 seats in the Senate only because it ran on a joint ticket with the Communists.

Two-thirds of the party then joined the Communists. Of the rest, some joined the Socialist party and the others now will form part of the new Proletarian Unity party.

The Workers' Political Movement also split up recently after scant success in the general elections. Its right wing joined the Socialists, and its left wing now has entered the Proletarian Unity party.

Italy's Underground Economy Keeps the 'Unemployed' Busy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 4 (NYT)—Isn't the government worrying about the combined effects of the unending strikes, absenteeism in industry and rising unemployment, a high official was asked the other day.

"We are worried to a degree," he replied. "But don't make the mistake of believing in our statistics. According to the data you read, we seem to be idle and lazy. Actually millions of Italians hustle and bustle and produce income—though maybe without paying taxes."

As an afterthought, the official observed, "How could Naples survive otherwise?" Naples, Italy's third largest city, has a higher percentage of unemployed people than almost any other place in Italy. And yet, it also has traffic jams that surpass even Rome's. Someone, obviously, has to earn the money for all the new cars in Naples.

Smugglers Complain

But then, contraband is a big business in Naples, almost a part of the city's way of life. A delegation of smugglers successfully asked to be received by city authorities recently to present an official complaint about the mysterious disappearance of three of their number in a tobacco-smuggling affair.

Thousands of Neapolitan women bend over machines in their homes for 10 hours every day, sewing dresses or stitching handbags for some clandestine sweatshop. Hundreds of Neapolitan men manufacture fireworks and more elaborate fireworks for pyrotechnic-minded city.

Every now and then one of the secret factories blows up with disastrous consequences to the neighborhood.

The latest such blast in Italy occurred Thursday in an illegal fireworks store in a Roman suburb inhabited by immigrants from Naples and other southerners. An eight-story building collapsed and 14 persons were killed.

Innumerable other Neapolitans eke out a precarious existence guarding parked cars or peddling transistor radios that bear American or Japanese brand names but that are actually built in some clandestine workshop in Bari or Brindisi.

Similar activities, ignored by the authorities and disregarded by the statisticians, are going on all over the country. Some, of course, are outright illegal, but they help keep money circulating.

The worker who stays away from his job in an auto plant in Turin for a couple of days may be repairing television sets or leaky plumbing in his neighborhood. Retired army officers do the paper work for building cooperatives or sell halfpoint pens by the thousand to stationery stores. Women listed as housewives cook meals for tourists in small hotels and board houses on the Adriatic beaches for five months every year.

The National Council of Economy and Labor, an advisory body, in a report last week set the level of "occult manpower" in agriculture—meaning persons working on farms or in odd jobs—at \$60,000 to one million.

Statistically, the number of Italians active in agriculture is given as about four million; Italy's entire labor force is set at 19 million out of a total population of 54 million, which would mean that more people here are economically inactive than almost anywhere in the West. The labor force includes almost a million Italians who are unemployed or are looking for their first job, and many others who work short hours or are otherwise underemployed.

A private research team estimated a few days ago that \$7 billion was being earned in Italy annually by activities that do not show in statistical tables.

Statisticians' View

But the president of Italy's Central Institute of Statistics, Giuseppe de Meo, contends that the assumption that Italy has a much higher national income than the experts think is a fallacy. Government statisticians, he said, are periodically analyzing population samples to establish the national income, and the few thousand lire paid to a girl student for an evening's babysitting does not escape them.

"If you accept the theory that the profits of illegal activities must be added to the national income, it would follow that a rise in thefts, robberies, frauds and prostitution is sufficient to increase the gross national product," he said.

4 Plucked From Floe In Antarctic Waters

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Four New Zealanders found huddled together on a slab of floating ice were rescued from the Ross Sea Saturday after being lost in the Antarctic for nearly a week.

A message from New Zealand's Scott Base said the four, all members of a university research team, were spotted by a British Royal Air Force Hercules about 50 miles north of the base and later picked up by helicopters. They had put to sea aboard a small boat used for marine research.

Czech Aide in Romania

VIENNA, Dec. 4 (AP)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chomoutov arrived in Bucharest today to confer with new Romanian Foreign Minister George Macovescu.

ACCOMMODATION-HOLIDAYS

Sw. Fr. 3.50 to Sw. Fr. 7.

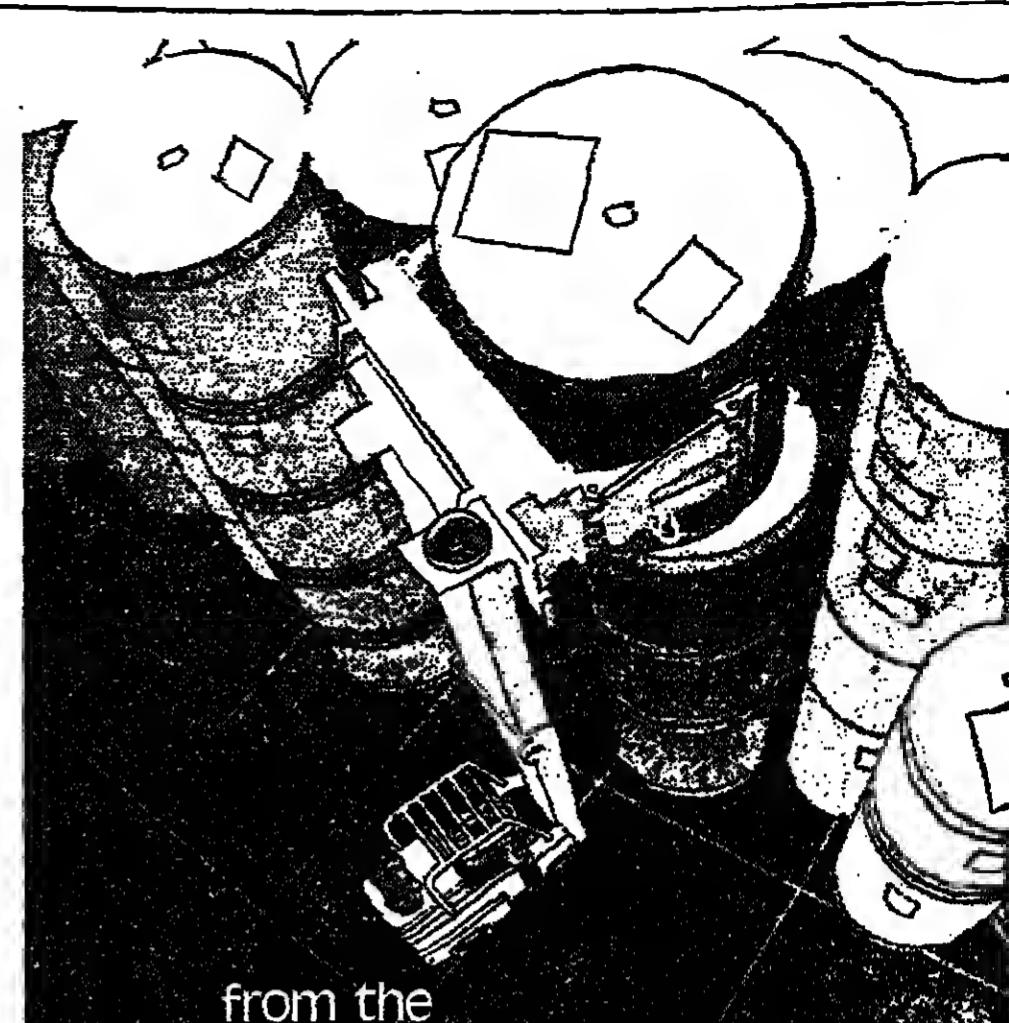
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Page 6—Tuesday, December 5, 1972 *

The Soviet Natural Gas Deal

The prospect of gigantic American purchases of Soviet natural gas raises urgent questions. They need to be examined before, rather than after, an agreement is signed. The scale of this undertaking is massive. It would require an investment of \$10 billion in plant and pipelines in the Soviet Union, and construction of a fleet of tankers costing nearly \$3 billion, to deliver more than \$40 billion worth of gas over 25 years.

Some of the companies taking part have predicted that an agreement will be signed by the end of this month. The precise nature of this deal is not known to the public, and perhaps it has not yet been entirely worked out by its authors. Presumably it fits into the series of policies that President Nixon is currently preparing on our national energy shortage. The President has not yet disclosed his views. Meanwhile a group of aggressive transmission and construction companies appears to be pushing the country toward a very expensive long-term commitment that may or may not be consistent with national policies not yet fully developed. It is too early to judge conclusively whether the Soviet gas deal serves the public interest. But some of the questions are already clear.

* * *

Price is the first issue. The negotiators have offered no hint or whisper of the price of the imported Soviet gas. But specialists in the field believe that it would have to be more expensive than any of several alternative sources of supply.

The price of gas ought to be raised, regardless of the Soviet deal. The present shortage of gas to residential consumers has arisen largely because of obsolete and harmful price regulations imposed by the federal government. Despite soaring demand, the price has been held far below the cost of competing fuels. Present policy is a monument to the influence of senators and congressmen from the urban states.

At the wellhead, the price of domestic gas averages about 20 cents per thousand cubic feet. More than two-thirds of the country's present gas production is consumed by industry. Most industrial users would begin switching to residual oil, imported from the Middle East, if the price of gas rose as high as 50 cents. This shift would release very large volumes of gas for those consumers, mainly residential, who cannot use alternative fuels. At the same time a higher price would encourage exploration. At the current low prices, producers have very little incentive to look for gas.

Gas costing 20 cents at the wellhead can be delivered by pipeline to the Northeast at about 45 cents. The price of the Soviet gas, landed at Atlantic coast ports, would apparently be in the range of \$1.25. The present wellhead price of gas in this country could

be tripled and, even adding transmission costs, would be far cheaper than the Soviet imports.

A little gas is already being imported into this country since, as a practical matter, many utilities get gas from a variety of sources, at a variety of prices that they average. Algerian gas costs about 4 cents at the wellhead. By the time it is piped to the Mediterranean coast, liquefied, transported to this country in refrigerated tankers, regasified and delivered to the pipeline in Virginia, it costs about \$1 per thousand cubic feet. The Soviet gas would be shipped through the same liquefaction process over substantially greater distances.

It, as a matter of national policy, this country is now prepared to go as high as \$1 or more for its supplemental sources of natural gas, there are many possibilities on this continent. At that price, gas can be profitably extracted from coal, or it can be shipped over very long lines from the Alaskan and Canadian Arctic. As for the consumer, most of his present gas bill goes into delivery. (With the cost at 20 cents at the wellhead, the average price to household users in the Washington area is around \$1.65 per thousand cubic feet.) The consumer in this part of the country has a choice between the present low price and shortages, or a higher price and an adequate supply.

But since a higher price can open many solutions, most of them cheaper and closer than Siberia, the case for the Soviet deal cannot rest on economics alone. In this plan to develop the Siberian gas fields, the Japanese would apparently be our partners. The gas flows would connect the world's three strongest economies in a net of interdependence. Siberian gas might also represent a hedge against our growing dependence on Middle Eastern oil. But if this project goes forward, the country will have to be assured that its national security is not being jeopardized.

* * *

The country is also entitled to a straight accounting of the various subsidies that would be required. To build the tankers in American yards would cost half a billion dollars in federal aid. To obtain anything approaching \$10 billion for building Siberian pipelines, the promoters of this plan will need large and expensive federal guarantees. A delivered price of \$1.25 would be only a part of the true cost of this gas.

It would be a dangerous mistake to brush past these questions in order to seal a hasty agreement in the next several weeks. There has been no public discussion and no congressional consideration. The final decision will require a fine balancing of economic interests, security, foreign policy and conservation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Anzacs Opt for Change

In New Zealand's election campaign last month, the Labor party, out of power 12 years, hammered the theme: "It's time for a change." Australia's Labor party, even hungrier for office after 23 years of Liberal-Country party coalition rule, shortened the slogan to "It's time." The slogans were equally effective. Australia has now followed New Zealand's lead in thrusting Labor into office with a big majority.

Labor's massive victory over the National party in New Zealand was unexpected. In Australia, opinion polls had forecast decisive defeat for Prime Minister William McMahon's coalition. Yet, many of the same factors were evidently at work in both countries, persuading a majority of voters it was time to end conservative rule and give Labor a chance.

Among these factors was concern about the new roles both nations must find for themselves in Asia and beyond in the face of steadily diminishing links with a mother country about to join the European Economic Community and the change of direction by a United States ally, bent on forging new ties to mainland China, withdrawing from Vietnam and cutting back its military responsibilities in that part of the world.

The new Labor prime ministers, Norman Kirk in New Zealand and Gough Whitlam in

Australia, argued effectively for substantial foreign-policy shifts to meet this changing situation. Both seek immediate recognition of the People's Republic of China and Mr. Whitlam capitalized in the campaign on the fact that he had visited Peking nine months before President Nixon's arrival—to scathing attacks from Mr. McMahon's government.

Both will end the draft and withdraw their military advisers from Vietnam. Mr. Whitlam also hopes to withdraw Australian ground forces from Singapore; but he would maintain Australia's commitment to its regional defense pact with Singapore, Malaysia, New Zealand and Britain. Both men hope to gain American cooperation for deemphasizing military aspects of the South East Asia Treaty Organization, turning SEATO into more of an economic development agency and broadening its membership.

Yet, both Mr. Kirk and Mr. Whitlam pledge fealty to the Anzacs pact that binds their countries to the United States in a clear-cut defense alliance. In opposition, both Labor parties often pondered drastic departures in foreign and defense policies. But the new Labor governments now propose mostly moderate and gradual changes that should cause no intractable problems for a Nixon administration also feeling its way toward a post-Vietnam policy for Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Combating Terrorism

The key problem in the international fight against terrorism is not a legal but a political one. From this standpoint the United Nations is only a qualifiedly suitable organization for finding a solution. This does not imply that an international convention of the sort being aimed at by the UN would be useless or superfluous. But it will have to be supplemented by multilateral and

bilateral agreements. Ultimately the battle against terrorism can only have some hope of success if there is a certain degree of international solidarity, and such solidarity is automatically more easily and quickly achieved within a smaller framework than in the virtually universal forum of the United Nations, in which centrifugal forces complicate and tend to block concentrated action.

—From *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

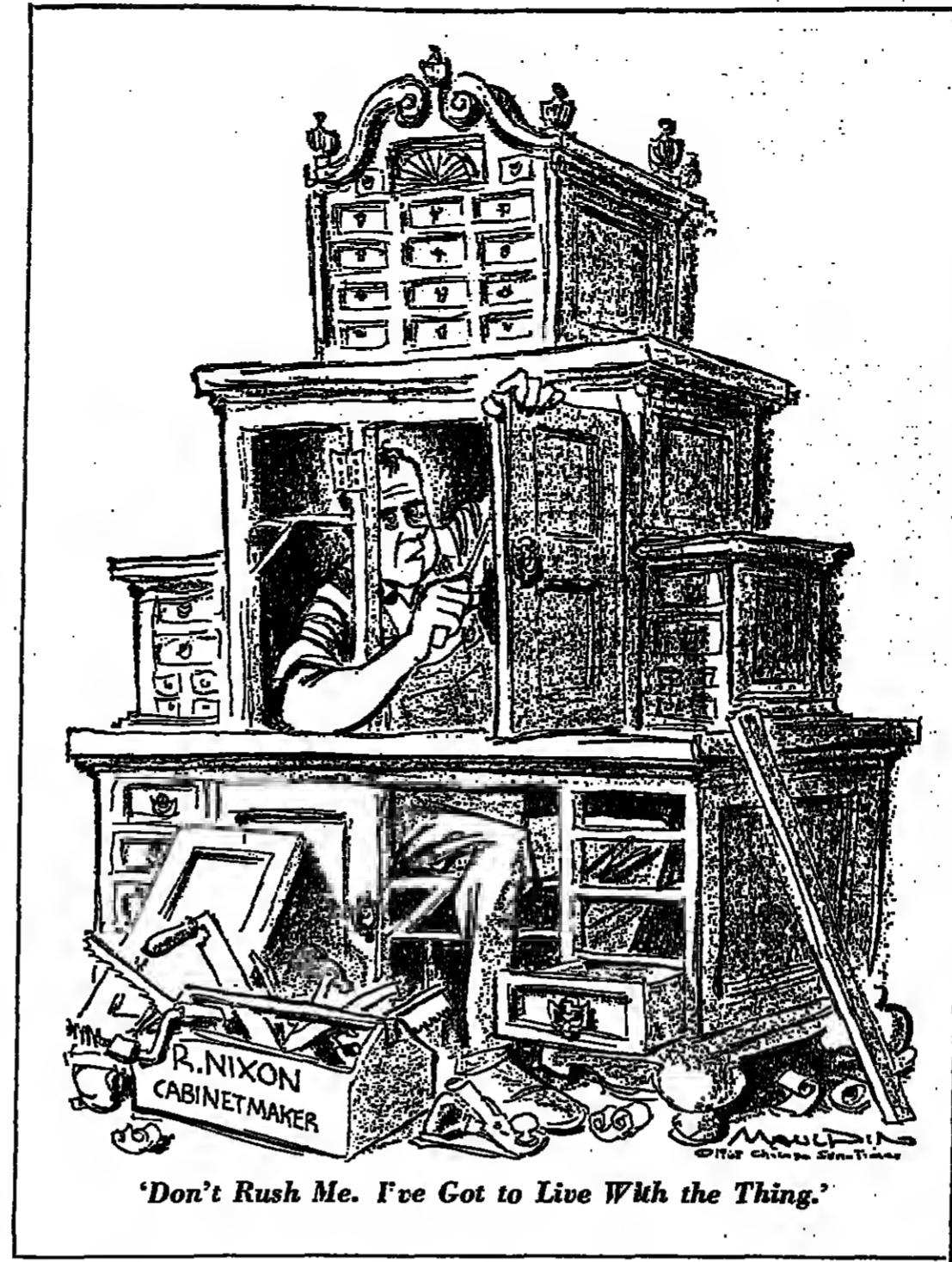
December 5, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President McKinley has telegraphed from Canton that he will return here tomorrow, whatever may be his mother's condition. As at late last night the mother remained insensible, with doubtful moments of recognition of those around her. Congress will duly receive the President's message on Monday. As already announced, the ratification of the Treaty admitting Hawaii into the United States will be the first subject discussed.

Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1922

PARIS—An important event in history will be the inauguration of the Irish Free State this week. There is a sympathetic hope throughout the world that this may mark the very end of the centuries of toil and trouble and turmoil in the devoted island. The chance afforded the Irish people to prove their capacity for internal government is a fair one. As regards internal affairs, the Free State is a Republic in all but the name and we wish her Godspeed.



Ireland and the Hard Men

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—When they visit the Republic of Ireland, tourists find relief from the skid and the mechanical in their own societies. It is all so quiet, so old-fashioned, so gentle. In the rain of a nice soft day, waiting out a trout or sitting by a turf fire, Ireland is tranquility.

But Ireland has not seen its history with the cold, sardonic eye of Shaw. Violence has been romance, the hard men in trench coats heroes. The mythology has so permeated politics that only a few years ago leading figures in the governing party, Mauna Fali, helped to start the Provisional IRA campaign of terror in Ulster.

All that has been true, but is it still? Events of the last few days suggest that this could be a time of decisive change in Ireland, political and psychological.

Politically, Ireland is a characteristic product of extremist policies, in this case of colonialism met by revolution. The genius of moderation in British imperialism, wherever else it may have existed, did not here. Over centuries there was invasion, repression of language and church, colonization, plunder, starvation, all accompanied by a political arrogance worthy of the United States in Vietnam.

Orangemen's Role

There was a last chance for rationality and moderation in the relationship between the two islands at the turn of this century. The long effort to win home rule for Ireland from the Parliament at Westminster was at the point of success when the Orangemen of the North and their right-wing British supporters blocked it.

A decade of blood followed before partition and independence for the South. Bernard Shaw, writing in 1929 of that period of bombs and Black-and-Tans, said: "Future historians will probably

see in these catastrophes a ritual of human sacrifice without which the savagery of the 20th century could not effect any redistribution of political power or wealth."

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Repressive Move

As always, one extreme tends to provoke another. The increase in IRA activities in the Republic has brought on government measures of a repressive and indeed authoritarian character.

The prime minister, Jack Lynch, dismissed the entire governing board of the supposedly independent national radio and television service for interviewing Sean MacShiota, the IRA leader. The interview was said to have violated a rule against broadcasting material that could advance organizations using violence for their ends. Critics say Lynch simply used the occasion as a pretext to get control of broadcasting.

Whether Lynch's policy does mean a historic shift in Irish attitudes could depend in good part on a response from the old antagonist, Britain. Prime Minister Heath and his government could find a way of offering the believers in Irish unity new hope, for example, by the often-disputed all-Ireland council. There might then really be a profound move away from the hard men, away from the long tradition that Sean O'Casey summed up in the phrase "this murdering hate."

Sees Hope

O'Brien was worried about authoritarian tendencies in the Republic. But he also saw hope in what Lynch has done: "He may have begun to destroy the mystique of nationalistic sectarian self-righteousness." It is from that mystique, O'Brien rightly said, that not only the Provisional IRA but in their different way the extremist Protestant secret societies of the North have grown.

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Public Policy and the Drug Problem

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The Consumers Union has issued a massive report on "Legal and Illegal Drugs." The recommendations of the union have been distilled and publicized. Concerning these, a few observations:

1) The argument that heroin addicts should receive free heroin rests on an incomplete social evaluation of the addict's condition. It is clearly preferable to give an addict heroin rather than "force" him to acquire the money with which to buy it from the black market. It is established that the acquisition of that money is often done by theft—sometimes violent theft.

Seldom Satisfied

It is not frequently enough remarked, however, that the addict is seldom satisfied to practice his vice privately. He is something of a cultist, both out of economic necessity and psychic loneliness. The easiest way for him to earn the money with which to supply his own habit is to become a pusher. Pushers are energetic salesmen. Although they usually need to pay their wares discreetly, there is opportunity to proselytize. On this point alone society is entitled to conclude that the taking of heroin is a communistic disease. And that therefore those who do take it should be sequestered.

2) It is one thing to advocate the decriminalization of marijuana use, another to advocate

the freedom to merchandise marijuana. The Consumers Union apparently argues that only if the sale of it is legalized can it be controlled to the quality of it, which is correct; but which is an insufficient point. To permit the sale of marijuana is in effect greatly to encourage the regular use of it. The union correctly says there is no conceivable law which will at this point succeed in the elimination of marijuana from the national scene. That argument is a sensible one for decriminalization. But package-store availability for marijuana is a positive, corporate encouragement of the use of a drug which the union concedes is dangerous and undesirable.

3) The union's recommendation that the advertising of cigarettes and liquor be banned seeks most curiously to take off from the precedent of the banning of cigarette advertising in radio and television. This was done several years ago but, to the dismay of the initiators of the ban, cigarette smoking proceeds at an all-time high. Since everyone concedes that radio and television in particular are the principal selling media for consumer products, does it follow that cigarette smokers have been encouraged to continue to smoke by the advertisements they come across in the magazines and subways?

The notion is surely naive. Cigarette smokers aren't people who fantasize life in Marlboro country. They are, typically, 15-year-olds who are given a cigarette to puff by 16-year-olds. The fact that no apparent relief was enjoyed from the proscription of radio and television advertising hardly argues for prospective success by eliminating advertising in newspapers and magazines.

Moreover, the union's report apparently neglects the point that advertising is primarily useful as a competitive spur. End the competitive stimulus, and you depress the anxiety for improved tobacco. This could be the most conspicuous result of an end to any advertising whatever of tobacco. And even this is to suppose that there is no constitutional point to worry about. Congress's authority over the airwaves is not disputed. Its authority over what the newspapers prints in the way of advertising is by no means established.

Education is the answer. But a more subtle form of education than merely to reiterate the dangers of alcohol. A revival of the work ethics, and of the self-denying impulse, is more like it. Emphasis on the culture of duty, self-restraint, a consideration for others: something like the Christian ethic, broadly spoken. A hedonistic, self-concerned, solipsistic culture concerned with discouraging the use of drugs is helpful, even as the editors of the Consumers Union report.

Alcohol the Predator

4) On the other hand, the Union does a service in directing our attention to alcohol as the principal predator on American health, happiness, and stability. Alongside alcohol, smoking and even pot are as nothing. The Union's assumption, however, that a ban on alcohol advertising is indicated once again belies practical experience. Its suggestion that alcoholic containers be clearly labeled as containing

'Great Debate' Goes On

Israel Faces Peace

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM—Nobody says it exactly in so many words. But in the curiously indirect, crab-like and behind-the-scenes way characteristic in this country, Israel's inner political establishment has decided to face peace next year.

It has arrested a move by hawkish Minister Sapir, most powerful person in the government to accelerate the integration of Arab lands occupied since the 1967 war into the Israeli economy. By banking on that issue, Israel does have shown their overwhelming strength in the country, and have made conditions ripe for the American peace initiative everybody here expects in the coming year.

Decision in this matter, as in so many others, was precipitated by the minister of defense, Meir Dayan. Gen. Dayan bears the chief operational responsibility for the Arab lands held since the Six-Day War of 1967.

His Policy

His policy has been to keep order by progress rather than bayonets. That means bringing Arabs into Israeli territory as workers, and feeding Israeli capital into the administered territories for development of industry and agriculture.

Last summer a dispute opened up between Dayan and the minister of finance, Pinhas Sapir, about the amount of money to be made available for development of the occupied territories.

Unable to win Sapir over by inter-party memos, Dayan took the issue to the public.

On July 30, in a speech to a study center of the United Labor party, which dominates Israel's ruling coalition, Dayan complained that further progress in the occupation was blocked by what he termed an "ideological freeze."

He called for "full-scale discussions" within the Labor party on occupation policy.

Dayan's opponents in the party, who are known as moderate doves, saw his statement not only as part of the dispute about funds for the occupation. They also took it in the context of an on-going struggle to succeed Prime Minister Golda Meir, who is now 74, as Israel's next leader.

The doves, accordingly, moved to block what they chose to regard as a bid for power by Dayan. They organized a series of

debates on occupation policy, the executive committee of Labor, etc. They put together against the defense minister overwhelming lineup of political personalities.

Prime Minister Sapir, most powerful person in the government to accelerate the integration of Arab lands occupied since the 1967 war into the Israeli economy, was the main target. Dayan, Gen. Dayan bears the chief operational responsibility for the Arab lands held since the Six-Day War of 1967.

Moreover, the doves wrap their case in an argument which is more appealing than the mere idea of peace. They rested their appeal on the charge that the Day policy, by promoting the integration of Arabs in the Israeli economy, tended to dilute and endanger the Zionist ideal of Jewish state.

Sapir, for example, warned against "flooding the labor market with Arab workers." He complained of the great burden financing Arab development, at majority in Israel. "Is this," he asked, "the Jewish state I dreamed of and spilled blood for?"

The "great debate" as it is being called here, is not yet over. Gen. Dayan and Mrs. Meir will both speak this week, and the will probably try to temper the dispute.

But already the doves within the government are claiming victory. As Foreign Minister Eban put it in an interview the other day: "The debate shows that those who believe in hawkish policies will dominate Israel are simply wrong."

If nothing else, the politics climate here is better now for a peace initiative. Given the right framework (that is to say, outside the United Nations and without stress on agreements among the local parties) and the right tone (that is

ERA

Siegfried' in
Paris; 'Tosca'
Paris

By David Stevens

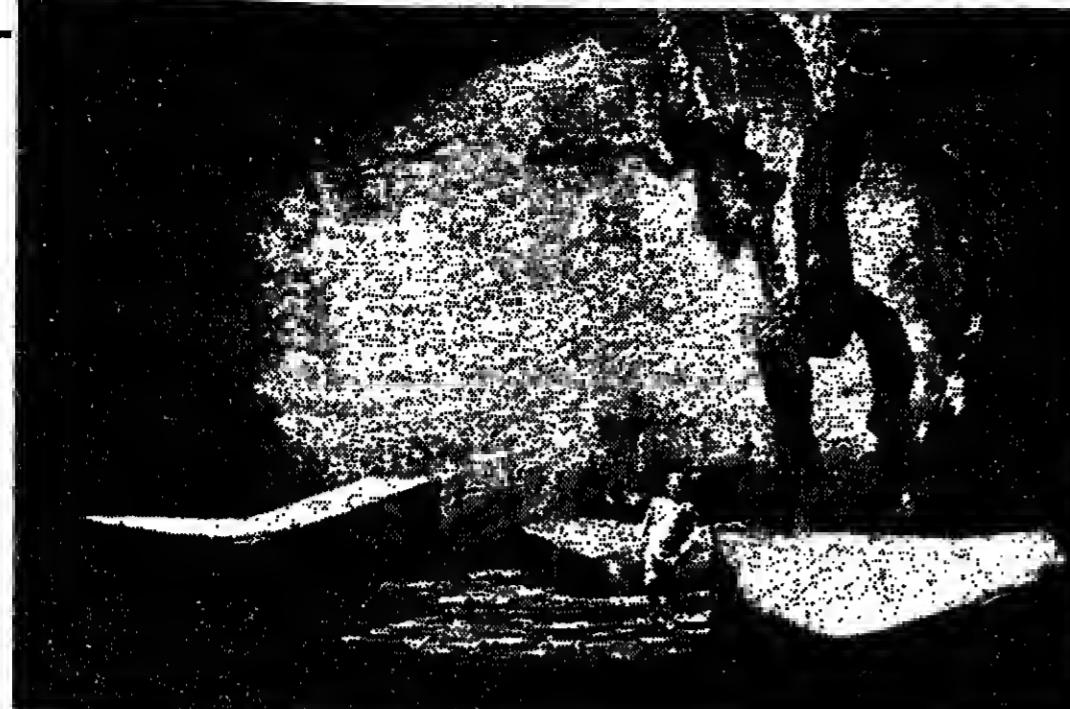
PARIS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—With Wagner's "Siegfried," the Opera is halfway through its project of putting a complete "Ring" together of its own and will do so on its 1973-74 season, which will be on three centuries of repertory.

In last year's "Walküre," conductor was Theodor Wüllner, and under his firm leadership the overall quality of the performance was its most satisfying. At 33, and looking like his life in opera and he deals with equal in the organizational and functions of a theater.

result, the young and impressive singers moved their musical duties with security, as did the, and the whole performance a sweep that made of the climaxes as it from the periods of darkness to the scenes of radiant

as augmented by the straightforward, but deep intelligent staging of Vingauden, the son of Wolfgang, although the singer had some stable moments fitting movements into Oedrich's scenery. The Czech's basically realistic, mix-movable, three-dimensional rock-like elements and epic projections and effects did not always well as intended, and some jarring moments—golden lighting changes in unconvincing bits of mechanism—for instance, a visible arrival by stage from her subterranean

the core of the performance was in the strongly and solidly sung Wolf Appel and Alberich, and in Leif Nilsson and richly sung. A young American Roberta Knie, was most to the eye as the Brünnhilde and sang the final scene with ardor. The Siegfried of Sven-Erik Becker (Herman the First), has some to go as the young and unfortunately costumed, often vocally uncertain,



Act II setting for Wagner's "Siegfried" at the Lyons Opera.

Pierre Bouille

he succeeded only in emphasizing the bumpiness of Wagner's nature boy.

Now in its fourth season, the "new" Lyons Opera appears to be approaching a crucial period. Louis Erlo has made an impressive start in his first three seasons, but is now dividing his time with new duties as head of the projected Opéra Studio in Paris, with Jean Aster sharing directorial duties here. Some ambitions have had to be curtailed for budgetary reasons, although the city seems to be proud enough to have renamed the orchestra the Orchestre de Lyon instead of Rhône-Alpes. This will be the first season without a world

premiere, but it offers both "Wozzeck" and "Der Rosenkavalier" in French, Monteverdi's "Orfeo," Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust," and for novelty, Bohuslav Martinů's opera-film "Les Trois Souhaits."

In Paris

A solid and sometimes exciting "Tosca" is the final operatic presentation of the interim regime at the Paris Opéra. The principal novelty for the Paris audience was the appearance of the Czech soprano Hana Janek in the title part.

Mrs. Janek is a diligent but rudimentary actress, and her big

voice was more impressive in the dramatic outbursts than in the diva's quieter passages. But at her best, she held her own in the encounter with Gabriel Bacquier's elegant and brutal Scarpia, and the two of them set off the sparks necessary to make the second act thrilling. Gilbert Prêtre's Cavafarion was credible and pleasantly sung, but somewhat monochromatic. Alberto Erede's sensitive musical direction was a good deal more subtle than usually encountered in Puccini's melodrama.

There are five performances through Dec. 10, after which one presumes Jacques Nodé's sets will go into well-deserved retirement.

By Hebe Dorsey
NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI)—American and European designers are on the same wavelength. Watching the press week fashion shows these past few days was like seeing an encore of the recent European ready-to-wear collections. The same trends kept cropping up, including the familiar shirtwaist dress, elasticized waists, blousons, shirts, plaid and flannels and an overall classic and conservative look. Even the women on the streets do not look as markedly different from Europeans as they did, say, 10 years ago.

This reflects the fact that with the jet age, the taste gap which used to be so big that one could spot Americans in Europe a mile away, is narrowing. It is getting to be a small fashion world.

American store presidents agree on that point. Said Dany Zarem, vice-president of Bonwit Teller: "Fashion travel both ways now and the look is getting so much alike that it is hard to tell who influences whom. I think it is because the ways of life of women are the same on both sides of the Atlantic. They all want to be very casual in the daytime and very glamorous in the evening. There are fewer in-between clothes, less of what we used to call 'dumpy' clothes."

Although one could turn blue trying to argue who started what trend, Mr. Zarem gives credit to the Americans for starting the current sportswear look. "The French took it and gave it a fresh, new kick. They have a way all their own to take a classic and give it a new life with different fabrics and new colors and proportions."

At Alexander's, vice-president Francine Farkas also feels that the fashion gap is virtually closed.

The timing may be different, though. Certain ideas will come to the United States and will be immediately successful. Others



Francine Farkas

will take six months to a year to take off. "I like the French bright plaid coats, for instance," she said. "They were very popular in Europe last winter whereas here, they sold sparingly. But now, they're really going. The chubby look also took two years to get off the ground. The fastest trends," she added, "are sweaters. Because sweaters go to a junior market which is forever churning."

The same happened with hot pants which were picked up overnight. Matine trends tend to take longer because mature women need convincing."

Saks Fifth Avenue's vice-president Bessie Sommerfeld agrees that the taste level is very international at this point. Everyone is going to a classic type of dressing. I don't think it's bad at all. Having very definite fashion statements means that we can be consistent. From the business point of view, it's good on a short run basis. But in the long run, it's bad. Right now, there's great confidence on the part of the customer. But eventually, she will demand new, fresh ideas."

Marvin Traub, president of Bloomingdale's, said that our policy is to treat the world as one

market. In general, it's a very strong sportswear season. We keep waiting for the dress revival and hope that it will happen in the spring."

Same story at Sakowitz, Houston, where James Shenken said: "There isn't anything in Europe that isn't in the States within a month and vice versa. There's nothing exciting really. Present-day fashion is so simple and classic. They're all doing the same thing. Right now, fashion is in the doldrums," he added somewhat pessimistically.

This sameness has led the Sakowitz store to "lunch up our stock" once a month, whether the merchandise comes from Paris, London, Rome or Newark, N.J. Whereas in the old days, we used to separate them and make a big to do with imports. The customers can't tell the difference anymore."

All this, of course, makes life much simpler for both retailers and customers. But in the long run, fashion will have to get off its comfortable plateau and travel to new, more interesting heights. The time, however, is not right yet. Spring fashions are on the same wavelength as the preceding winter ones. The earliest radical changes one can hope for will only break out six months from now, with the winter collections.

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Opera in Stockholm: 'Jenufa' Brings Down House

By Paul Moor

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 4 (UPI)—At the end of the opening performance of Götz Friedrich's new production of Leoš Janáček's "Jenufa" Friday night at Stockholm's Royal Opera with a brilliant cast of native singers, the dignified, dressy audience went, by Swedish standards, absolutely ape. Beril Ekstrand, who took over this house when the late Göran Gentzle went to the Metropolitan, said afterward that not since Ingmar Bergman staged Stravinsky's opera "The Rake's Progress" 10 years ago had this house experienced anything comparable.

Mr. Friedrich brings to "Jenufa" substantial experience with this rich and passionate score. In 1964, at East Berlin's Komische Oper, he staged a production which will remain indelible in the memory of anyone fortunate enough to have seen it. Between that and the Stockholm production, he also made a film of this opera for Danish television. In some regards the Stockholm production comprises a distillation of the best of all.

For 20 years at the unique Komische Oper, Götz Friedrich had the possibility to rehearse a production, literally, just as long as necessary. Nowhere in the West will be find comparable conditions, but this Stockholm production indicates that he has no intention of lowering the extraordinary standards he learned and maintained as a result of his training with Walter Felsenstein at the Komische Oper.

Very wisely, Mr. Friedrich has not shied away from repeating himself in certain details which in Berlin proved so inspired that

one could hardly impinge on them: the turning, symbolic mill wheel on the otherwise darkened stage to the opening xylophone ostinato, for instance, or Jenufa, alone and radiant, passing her hands luxuriously across her pregnant belly and thus establishing the essential situation before anyone even sings the first word of text.

Elisabeth Söderström as Jenufa and Karstein Meyer as her adoptive mother drew the strongest ovations among the singers; both of them have long since established themselves among the top singers of several major international companies. Kolbjörn Höglund stood out as a powerful Laca, and Jonny Blane proved almost as impressive as Steva. That fine artist Kim Borg showed his customary excellence in the smaller part of the judge.

The chorus deserves special praise, not only for superb singing and convincing acting but also for some astounding buckles and other acrobatics during the turbulent scene marking Steva's first entrance.

Götz Friedrich had with him in Stockholm no less than three important cohorts who had already done the Berlin production with him: the conductor Rudolf Vassata from Prague's National Theater, the set designer Reinhart Zimmermann from the Komische Oper (who fulfilled his contract notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Friedrich had meanwhile announced he would not return to East Germany from Stockholm), and the costume designer Jan Skálik, formerly of Prague, now living in Bonn and working all over the place.

All three outdid themselves, particularly Mr. Skálik who, especially for the wedding feast, brilliantly garbed the women's chorus in extraordinary Moravian folk costumes with superb head-dresses coroneted with spikes of wheat.

What to Tell (or Not to Tell) Children About Santa

By Dee Wedemeyer

YORK (UPI)—Parents considering what to tell children Santa Claus get some advice from the experts.

Bruno Bettelheim, the psychoanalyst and professor at the University of Chicago, says that a child not be told too early the about Santa because it force the child to view us in a rational way all or even cause the child to about less benign myths,

ee Saks, director of pediatrics at New York's Cornell Medical Center, a child should be told beginning that Santa is a believe person to avoid an early credibility gap a parent and child.

middle are a large number of psychiatrists and psychologists who believe children be told the truth only they ask. "Is Santa Claus

really don't know the full story on Santa Claus. You'll have to find out yourself—that is the message that should be conveyed in children's language."

Dr. Saks says his fear is that if parents build up Santa and later the child finds "the truth," he will not trust parents on other things.

"It's a good idea to start out saying he is a make-believe person and we pretend he comes in the sky and we pretend he comes down the chimney. Engage in the fantasy with them. They love the idea that Mommy and Daddy pretend. Lots of people enjoy ghost stories without believing in ghosts. I think we underestimate the capacity of children to enjoy it without being presented it as a reality..."

Dr. Saks says that in the case of children who have already been told Santa is real and are now confronted by friends who say he is not, they could also be told he is make-believe.

"Don't say he's not real. The best answer is he's make-believe. Then you are giving them a fantasy rather than taking one away..."

Dr. Saks said that he told his own daughter Pia, 5, that Santa

is not real and she told him, "Oh, yes he is."

"I said, 'Okay, just remember if you want to believe in him that's fine. But remember that Daddy told you...'"

Dr. Bettelheim said that he had never observed cases of children who did not trust their parents

because they found out about Santa.

"I don't remember a single child who was troubled by being told there is a Santa. I don't see how a child would ever resent this but I have known children who were unhappy that Santa was destroyed when they still wanted to believe in him... If parents are trustworthy in every other thing, there should be no trouble."

No Confirmation

Dr. Bettelheim said that a 6-year-old who has been told by a friend that Santa is not real and then confronts his parents with this information, should not necessarily be given confirmation.

"Tell him to believe what he wants to believe. At 5 or 6, I'd ask, 'What do you want to believe in? If Johnny doesn't believe in Santa, what do you want to do?"

"In general there is no reason to disillusion a child before he is able to give up the belief. It's a cruel world and a few nice fictions when you are little are nice. There comes a time when normal children give up fictions. I'd rather have him believe in benign things."

Mr. Chaplin, who lives in Switzerland, hopes to start shooting some time next year in England. It will be his first film since he made "A Countess From Hong Kong" in 1967, which starred Sophia Loren and Marlon Brando.

Organizers of the Biennale Prize said they asked the two painters to return their awards. The paintings were left on display with notes explaining they were copies.

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Prize-Winning Art

Found to Be Copies

MESTRE, Italy, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Two paintings which won prizes at an art contest have turned out to be copies of works by better known painters, organizers said today.

They said that Adriano Campanaro won a \$10,000 lire (\$65) prize for what another competitor later recognized as a copy of a painting by Mexico's David Alfaro Siqueiros. Paolo Vella won a special mention for what was a copy of a work by Italy's Renzo Vassalli.

Organizers of the Biennale Prize said they asked the two painters to return their awards. The paintings were left on display with notes explaining they were copies.

Italian Farmer

Plows Into

Etruscan Tomb

TUSCANY, Italy, Dec. 4 (UPI)—While plowing his field Saturday, an Italian farmer broke into an Etruscan burial grotto.

Government archaeologists said that before night fell, they had found four sarcophagi painted with human figures which retained all the brightness of the original color. This grotto also contained at least a hundred bronze objects and more than 200 made of terracotta, the archaeologists said.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1972

Page 9

ily to Set
Strategy for
Montedison

Lines Roles for It,
in Key Sectors

WED., Dec. 4 (Reuters).—
Montedison will be re-
tained through a plan drawn
by the Italian government
which private and public
holders will be equally re-
sponsible and the balance of power
will be held by the state credit
line, I.M.I., under the direction
of the Bank of Italy.

Montedison was promised con-
siderable autonomy over
airs but its overall strategy
laid under the control of
government planning authori-
ties in a series of decisions an-
nounced by the government over
the weekend.

Decisions also define the
role to be played in the primary
secondary chemical sectors

Montedison and ENI and the
relations between the two.

long awaited political deci-
sions announced by the govern-
ment.

Interministerial planning
(CIPPE) provide for the re-
tention of a control syndicate
along the lines

last week by Bank of

Guido Carli.

said the state groups ENI

between them hold about

Montedison capi-

18.1 percent held by

private shareholders.

ENI decisions appear to

that the excess state

of about 6.5 percent will

be transferred to I.M.I. to give it

control of power.

control syndicate will have

to choose new mem-

bers of the Montedison board, but

in such a way as

to fair representation of

minor public and private

holders in the syndicate, as

of the company's small

shareholders, estimated to

about 250,000,

shareholders between ENI and

Montedison, CIPPE said:

Montedison will in

future handle

of oil and oil products

Montedison, taking over Mont-

edison, Sicily, refinery.

new basic chemical plants

and aromatics will

be run by joint ventures

run by ENI, which will be

participation by outside

sector.

secondary chemicals, ENI

Montedison will remain

in the same while their opera-

will be coordinated through

Montedison economic planning

individual sectors. CIPPE

1. the chemical fiber field

Montedison will set up

at venture, run by Mont-

edison, which will take over all

the company's interest in

the. The new venture will

be a reorganization of its

share. This joint venture

open to participation by

Montedison companies operating

sector.

in the pharmaceuticals and

chemicals field, the two com-

panies will remain apart, but will

oil opportunities for col-

The said Montedison guar-

not to fire any workers

move to be in excess during

period of reorganization and

cturing.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM, Ford Get Price Increases

General Motors has hiked prices on 1973 models an average of \$54 on the heels of Price Commission approval of the increase. Ford Motor, which received permission for a \$62.55, or 1.8 percent, average boost, was scaled down from the \$62 increase it had sought. The GM hike was a 1.5 percent increase. Chrysler Corp., which had previously won a 1.8 percent raise, has filed a new application requesting a second increase.

Chrysler Seeks All U.K. Unit Shares

Chrysler Corp. plans to bid for the 11.5 percent equity share of Chrysler U.K. Ltd. that it does not already own. A spokesman for Lazar Brothers, merchant bank adviser to Chrysler U.K., estimates the value of the bid at about 26 million. Chrysler also will seek to acquire all the preference shares of its British subsidiary. The parent company said acquisition of minority shareholdings in operations of Chrysler U.K. and other companies in the Chrysler group would mean that decisions "concerning Chrysler's expansion and development will not be affected by the existence of minority holdings, held outside the group."

Japan to Cut Motor Vehicle Exports

Japan's motor vehicle export control plan will cut previously anticipated exports of auto, trucks, motorcycles and chassis by about \$450 million in the fiscal year which began last September. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry says the statutory curbs to motor vehicle exports, expected to be approved by the cabinet Tuesday and take effect Jan. 1, are being enforced to reduce the nation's heavy trade surplus in an effort to avert another yen revaluation. Export

Approves Objectives, but Hits Formal Accord

U.S. Said to Oppose Special Saudi Oil Pact

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP).—The State Department has been studying a proposal for a major commercial oil agreement between Saudi Arabia and the United States, has concluded that a formal accord is neither advisable nor necessary, according to one well-placed official.

The department believes that the objectives of the Saudi proposal can be accomplished without a formal agreement and that such an accord could set a dangerous precedent in dealings between oil-producing and oil-consuming nations.

The official said the department favored a "continuing dialogue" with the Saudis on their proposal to establish some kind of special relationship between the two countries without a formal agreement.

The deal, first offered by Saudi Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani at a conference here in September, involves an offer to provide the United States with an uninterrupted flow of petroleum. In return, Saudi Arabia is asking that its oil be allowed into this

country free of all duty and quota restrictions and that the U.S. government facilitate Saudi investment in the U.S. oil industry.

Because the United States is facing an acute energy crisis, the proposal provoked great interest in oil and government circles, where its implications were carefully weighed.

Well aware of the energy plight

of the oil-producing countries, the State Department has been actively encouraging the acceptance by U.S. oilmen of large-scale investments by Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich Middle East states. It feels that such investments would help offset the growing balance-of-payments deficit aggravated by the massive imports of oil—which by 1980 may reach 13 million barrels daily, about half the anticipated consumption—and also serve as a stabilizing influence in relations between Arab oil-producing countries and the United States.

Saudi Arabia is planning to invest billions of dollars in "down-stream" projects like oil refineries and marketing operations and wants to participate with U.S. companies in joint ventures.

The Saudi government calculates that by 1979 it will be earning about \$20 billion yearly in oil revenues and that it will have more than half that figure available for such investments, according to one well-informed Saudi source.

The State Department fears that a formal agreement on Saudi oil for the United States would be an open invitation to other Western countries to enter similar agreements. The result, it is feared, would be to strengthen even further the hand of the oil-producing countries in their bargaining with energy-short Western nations and Japan.

Quarterly Capital Outlays Off 2% at U.K. Manufacturers

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Capital spending by U.K. manufacturers declined in the third quarter to a seasonally adjusted £323 million from £339 million in the second quarter and £375 million a year earlier, figures released today by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) show.

The DTI said the 2 percent quarter-to-quarter decline was due to a fall of 4 percent in plant and machinery expenditures that was only partly offset by a rise in spending for vehicles. The first three quarters of 1972 show

a decline of 11 percent from the year-earlier period, it said.

In the distributive and service industries, third quarter spending dropped to £233 million from £239 million in the second quarter. However, investment in the first nine months was up 4 percent from the like 1971 period, mainly due to a rise in spending for plant, machinery and vehicles.

Overall investment in the manufacturing, distribution and service, and shipping industries was £783 million, down from £798 million in the second quarter and £799 million a year earlier.

In a separate report, the DTI said manufacturers' inventories dropped by £108 million in the third quarter, against drops of £142 million in the second quarter and £25 million a year earlier.

The third-quarter decline may have been partly caused by the nationwide dock strike as well as by a fast rise in output, the DTI said.

German Orders Soar

BONN, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The volume of orders received by West German industry rose 11 percent in October from September and was up 19.8 percent from a year earlier, the Economics and Finance Ministry reported today. The average gain in October is normally about 5 percent. Export orders for capital goods were a major contributor to the rise, the ministry said.

Belgian Prices Rise

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The Belgian consumer price index rose 0.8 percent in November to 105.1 based on 1971 equals 100.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange for the dollar on major international exchanges:

Dec. 4, 1972 Previous

Stg. 15 per £1.41.17.00 2.3471

Belg. fr. 1.81.00 2.44.04.00 2.44.17.50

Deutsche mark 3.10.00 3.10.00 3.05.50-3.05.60

Danish krone 8.87.00 8.87.00 8.87.00-8.87.00

Ecuador 1.05.00 1.05.00 1.05.00-1.05.00

Fr. 12.12.00 12.12.00 12.12.00-12.12.00

Fr. 12.12.00 12.12.00 12.12.00-12.12.00

French franc 5.05.50 5.05.50 5.05.50-5.05.50

Israeli shekel 4.20.00 4.20.00 4.20.00-4.20.00

Italian lira 102.50-102.50 102.50-102.50 102.50-102.50

Sw. krone 22.12.12 22.12.12 22.12.12-22.12.12

Sw. krone 4.7477-4.7482 4.7477-4.7482 4.7477-4.7482

Sw. krone 3.7075-3.7080 3.7075-3.7080 3.7075-3.7080

Sw. krone 301.10 301.10 301.10-301.10

A: Free; B: Commercial

U.S. Accepts Interest Rates Heading Up

But Wants Moderate, Inconspicuous Rise

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—

The Nixon administration—

despite its recent efforts to induce

major banks to hold down their

prime lending rates—appears to

be determined to avoid setting a

ceiling on the cost of money.

To peg interest rates at an

artificial level, it can be stated

authoritatively on the basis of

interviews in Washington last

week, is regarded as "thoroughly

stupid," and likely to be "injurious

to the economy."

Thus, assuming the standard

economic forecast is correct in

predicting continued rapid busi-

ness expansion in 1973 and rising

demand for funds, interest rates

could be on an upward slope next

year.

But Washington officials are

indeed concerned that, if the cost



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Using excellent psychology, South brought home a game because his left-hand opponent was a great player—against a lesser one he would have had no chance.

The opening three-heart bid was doubled by North and South jumped to game in spades. This double is sometimes mislabeled "optimal," but experts all treat it as for take-out, just as a double of a one-bid would be.

The opening lead of the heart queen was covered with the king and when East won with the ace he returned his remaining heart to his partner's ten. West considered shifting to a diamond, but was afraid of presenting South with a trick if he held the jack, with or without the ace.

There was apparently no urgency to play a diamond, since South could not establish clubs without losing a trick to the king. At least that was what West thought, and he chose the passive defense of leading the spade queen.

South expected a shift to diamonds, and was surprised by the trump lead. No doubt West thought the club suit could not be run. In that case South's only chance was an unusual play. He won the spade king, led the four to his jack and played the club ace.

This was a surprise to West, who paused to work it out. If South held the club queen he would no doubt have made use of dummy's trump entries to finesse. One definite possibility was that South held the following:

♦ J109732
♦ 95
♦ Ax
♦ Axx

If West routinely played the club nine he would be caught in an end-play when South played the diamond ace and king ruffed a diamond and led a club.

West's fate would be similar after the play of the club nine if South held AJx in diamonds, with the club lead to the king coming immediately.

Satisfied with his analysis, West dropped the club king under the ace. South, equally satisfied, claimed an overtrick.

NORTH
♦ AK4
♦ K4
♦ K85
♦ J8432
WEST (D) EAST
♦ Q ♠ 885
♦ G107632 ♠ A8
♦ Q104 ♠ AJ7632
♦ K9 ♠ 107
SOUTH
♦ J109732
♦ 95
♦ 9
♦ AQ65

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
West North East South
3 ♠ Dbl. Pass 4 ♠
Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

RACE	AFT	SPO
ERION	MIA	COERFE
SALT	PORK	ADRIAN
PORK	RAIMENT	STARG
ABLER	ANIA	PLEA
SESETS	VACATES	SEAL
SEAL	AMP	ABALONE
CUDGELS	OTO	JAR
EGOISTS	SET	NAME
NAME	ERA	SOLID
SMAL	RADI	SHRIES
ODIOUS	SHEL	EROS
RANCHOR	EEL	EROS
ARIK	RIND	REITS

BOOKS

GEORGE WASHINGTON
Anguish and Farewell (1793-1799)
By James Thomas Flexner. Little, Brown.
554 pp. Illustrated. \$15.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THIS fourth and final volume of the life of Washington (on which the author labored for 12 years) is devoted to Washington's second term as President and the brief period of retirement that followed before his death. Flexner has subtitled it "Anguish and Farewell."

It could also have been called "Washington Agonizes." For never, it would seem, had Washington been so criticized, battered, railed at and pulled in such opposite directions. True, when the chips were down, as in the case of the Whisky Rebellion, he could count on virtually universal support. His hold on the hearts and affection of the people was never greater. But the point was that in the years 1793 to 1799 he had to face, on a day-to-day working basis, the problems of war and revolution in Europe, military threats on the frontier, dealings with a Congress split between Federalists and Republicans, and the sharpest divisions within his own official family.

It is easy to look back and think what a brilliant and able group Washington had surrounding him. Hamilton at the Treasury, Jefferson at State, John Adams as Vice-President. But Adams resented being continually thrust into the President's shadow. Hamilton and Jefferson, each notable in his own way, saw eye to eye on nothing. Each feared the influence of the other, and Jefferson finally left the cabinet, convinced that the President tended to side with Hamilton, though, as Flexner points out, Washington voted (so to speak) with Jefferson more than with Hamilton.

Politics is not the only subject another sort in the White Rebellion, when he called on the militia of the states to put down a rebellion against federal authority. The point was whether national law could be flouted by a section of the country. It is interesting that the troops flock to the national banner from both the Federalist and Republican sides, lest it be said that either side thought less of the new government. It had helped to create Washington faced a problem another sort in the White Rebellion, when he called on the militia of the states to put down a rebellion against federal authority. The point was whether national law could be flouted by a section of the country. It is interesting that the troops flock to the national banner from both the Federalist and Republican sides, lest it be said that either side thought less of the new government. It had helped to create

The divisions in the cabinet and the country were crystallized by the French Revolution, and the enmity between England and France that it provoked (or perhaps aggravated). Jefferson and his group (Madison, Monroe, et al) sided with the French. Hamilton, Adams, John Jay sided with the English. Each faction saw in every suggestion on the other side either the return of aristocratic privileges and powers or the surrender of the country to the Jacobin spirit of France. The whispering was unbelievable and makes current journalistic practice sound like the report of a church social.

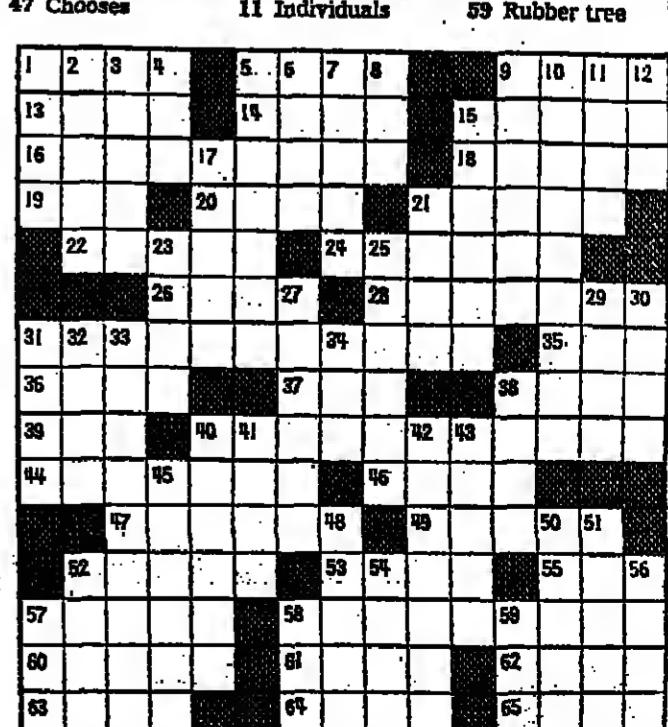
Neither side really wanted to become embroiled in the European conflict, but believed it knew best how to achieve that result. Washington's view was simple: to stay completely out of the European goings-on. One would think that in the light of the distances from Europe and the slowness of sailing ships, staying aloof should have been easy. It wasn't. For one thing, neither France nor England allowed it. France's representative to the United States, Citizen Genet, felt that he could appeal to the people over Washington's head. In this he was at first aided by a rather innocent and indiscreet Jefferson, who later regretted the friendly

Mr. Lask is a book critic for *The New York Times*. © The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS											
1	W. W. 1 plane	49	Spice	12	Son of Odin						
2	Site of Taj Mahal	50	Redskin	13	Storage workers						
3	free	51	Emanation	14	Pee-wee						
13	Son of founder of Troy	52	Keats specialty	21	Suspension						
14	Biblical deity	53	Photographers' concerns	22	Spanish painter						
15	Garden Room	54	Clerics	23	Limp						
16	Hearts, for instance	55	Land measure	24	Lively wit						
18	Mongolia	56	Optometrist's concern	25	Gen. Bradley						
19	Erwin	63	Beans	30	Enormous						
20	Slippery customers	64	Queen's name	31	Eastern ruler						
21	Fruits	65	"Or —"	32	Alien: Prefix						
22	Ruhr city	DOWN	33	Strollers							
24	Cafe patrons	1	Willie Winkie	34	Lofty home						
26	Spanish pronoun	2	Fairy-tale word	35	Kitchen items						
28	City on the Volga	3	42	41	Vacuum tube						
31	Certain roads	36	42	44	Sounds of gaiety						
35	Medieval suffix	37	45	46	Politicians						
36	Nut part	47	47	48	Concerns						
37	Through	48	49	49	Englishman						
38	Oriental rulers	50	50	50	Edible mushroom						
39	Office-holders	51	51	51	Wonderful places						
40	Distressed	52	52	52	African tree						
44	Opera composed	53	53	53	See 41 Down						
45	Apparatus	54	54	54	Actual being						
47	Chooses	55	55	55	Dance step						
48		56	56	56	Period						
49		57	57	57	Rubber tree						



"KNOW WHAT JOEY SAID TODAY? HE'S GLAD HE DIDN'T TRADE ME HIS BABY SISTER FOR OL' RUFF."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAGEE

METHY

DOEKOH

SYTHAN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: OBSE PIECE TRIPLE FALLEN

Answer: An edible part of poppies that many become addicted to — "PIES."

